TS 1471
.P449
no. 1
[redacted]

THE TESTIMONIAL

TO THE

PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE SCHOOL.

The subscriptions which the members in attendance at the Philadelphia Meeting placed in the hands of the Secretary, as Trustee, for the purpose of furnishing a testimonial to the Textile School of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, were devoted to a bronze bust of GEORGE DRAPER, of which the marble bust in the Town Hall at Hopedale, Massachusetts, by CYRUS COBB, furnished the model for this bronze, which was founded by the Gorham Manufacturing Company of Providence.

A base designed by a member of the Association on lines of the Ionic order, bears the following inscriptions:

On the Front.

A TESTIMONIAL TO THE
PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE SCHOOL
IN COMMEMORATION OF
THE SIXTY-THIRD MEETING
OF THE
NEW ENGLAND COTTON MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
OCTOBER, 1897

On the Right.

GEORGE DRAPER
1817 1887

On the Left.

MECHANIC
INVENTOR
MANUFACTURER
PUBLICIST

Miscellaneous
printed matter

The bronze rests on a Roman Doric column of Westerly pink-white granite, polished throughout, and bearing the seal of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, made by Messrs. Kavanaugh Brothers, of Boston.

This testimonial of the members of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association to the Philadelphia Textile School of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, was presented on Saturday, April 16, in the auditorium of the Philadelphia Textile School, which had been decorated for the occasion with flags, flowers and palms.

The audience was present in answer to the following invitation which had been sent to those who had entertained the Association during the Philadelphia Meeting, and also to members of the Association.

The President and Trustees
and the
Associate Committee of Women
of the
Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art
request the pleasure of your company
Saturday, April Sixteenth, 1898,
at 3 o'clock,
at the
School Building, Broad and Pine Streets,
on the occasion of a presentation to the School,
by the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association,
of a bust of GEORGE DRAPER,
of Massachusetts.

The New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association held its Fall Meeting in Philadelphia, in October, 1897, in order that its members might inspect the work of the SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART.

Its sessions were held in the Auditorium of the School, and on adjourning the Association adopted the following resolutions:

BY TRANSFER
JUN 3 1910

TS 1471
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Resolved, That this Association has studied with the greatest interest the work of the PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART, including the PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE SCHOOL, and desires to record in this way its high appreciation of the important service which this Institution is rendering to the cause of American Industrial Development. We feel that among the agencies which it is the worthiest aim of such associations as ours to promote and support, Industrial Education is of the first importance, and we warmly commend the spirit in which this magnificent School is conducted and the methods which characterize its teaching.

Resolved, That no better use can be made of public funds, or private munificence, or of the power that results from Association, than in the support of such institutions as the PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART.

Desiring to leave with the School some memorial that would worthily and permanently testify to the interest and appreciation, so well expressed in the above resolutions, the Association has caused to be executed and erected on a pedestal of polished granite, suitably inscribed, a bronze bust of the late GEORGE DRAPER, whose life and character as an ingenious inventor, a successful manufacturer, and a public-spirited and patriotic citizen, so well represent at once the ideals of the Association and the lessons for whose enforcement the School of Industrial Art exists.

It is for the presentation and unveiling of this memorial, on the sixteenth of next month, that the enclosed invitation is issued.

BROAD AND PINE STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, March 31, 1898.

The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock by Mr. WILLIAM PLATT PEPPER, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, who stated the purpose of the gathering.*

Professor L. W. MILLER, principal of the Textile School,

*The address will be contained in full in the Transactions, as the copy has not been received in time for this meeting.

read letters of regret from President RUSSELL W. EATON and Past President ARTHUR H. LOWE of Fitchburg, Mass.

Mr. C. J. H. WOODBURY, Secretary of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, made the following address of presentation:

The Sixty-third Meeting of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Philadelphia was an occasion unprecedented in our history of over thirty years. The numerous attentions received at the hands of Philadelphians, and the contributions to our Transactions by some of your eminent citizens, rendered the meeting a memorable one; and after the adjournment, an informal gathering of some of the members voiced the opinion that the remembrance of such an event, and the courtesies which graced the meeting, should not be allowed to pass by without a more permanent form of recognition than the resolutions of thanks. It was considered that this sentiment might be best expressed by a testimonial to the Philadelphia Textile School, at whose invitation the meeting took place in this city.

This suggestion was presented to those who had been in attendance, and contributions were supplied for the purpose without further direction than that it would be preferable that the testimonial should be a work of art in bronze, representative of the donors, and in harmony with the purposes of this institution.

The most careful consideration of all the possibilities and suggestions reverted to the adoption of the first thought that the bronze should portray some member of the Association whose career was a representative one of New England life in the cotton manufacture, and that one was a living force in the textile industry of America whose presence is as of yesterday.

GEORGE DRAPER, of Hopedale, was an illustrious example of what this testimonial is meant to represent. In the line of an honorable ancestry denoting skill, industry, and integrity, he followed in the footsteps of his forefathers. His common school education was supplemented by home instruction in mathe-

matics to an extent which was unusual at that day outside of college life. In early life he toiled in a cotton mill and mastered the processes of manufacture, and also the work of repairing and installing cotton machinery.

While a young man he established the works which made Hopedale known wherever cotton is spun by power. The fertility of his mental resource is indicated by the fact that he received about one hundred patents, and beyond this his training and talents imparted a thorough mastery of the subject which enabled him to give the final touch which transmuted many other ingenious devices from failure to success. He was not an inventor of the type which seeks to convert an ideality into concrete form; he did not try to revolutionize old processes; but he was an original constructor, making devices for the desired purposes of improving existing methods.

His useful life work was indeed an answer to the apostrophe of Carlyle to Voltaire:

"It is true that you swing the torch to burn old abuses, but where, O, where, have you wielded the hammer to build new reforms?"

It is safe to say that the product of his works are in every cotton mill in America, and extensively used abroad, and his improvements constitute an essential feature in reducing cost or increasing production.

In the administration of his extensive affairs he was prompt, honest, and just. Prosperity blessed, but did not change him. He was a yielding man — as long as he had his own way — having wisdom to plan and force to execute the affairs entrusted to him.

A broader element of his nature of more permanent importance than his inventions, because in the progress of the art his inventions will be superseded by others, even as they took the place of what preceded them, was the ability in connection with the energetic exploitation of the product of his establishment, with which he advocated a keen analysis of the results from machines, and through this channel to increase the system and

efficiency of mill supervision. Men who were brought up in his shops were sought for positions of responsibility and trust in cotton manufacturing, and before this Association, and in his daily meeting with members in business, the trend of his finely organized intellect was toward a higher standard of supervision and system in management, and the administration of the American cotton industry is improved through his efforts.

His active mind was not limited by his business, but reached out into public affairs, applying the same mental traits in embodying a purpose in the functions of government. Later in life the philosophic element of his nature became more prominent, particularly in political economy, in which he applied his power of analysis in application to every-day affairs. He mastered the principles of tariff and finance, and assimilated the problems so thoroughly that they became a part of his being to such an extent that he would replace conventional modes of expression by examples in terse phraseology peculiarly his own. He was especially active on matters pertaining to the establishment of the tariff on lines best adapted to the conditions of the American people. He founded the Home Market Club, and was its first president, and devoted himself to its purposes. The endeavor has been made to indicate his biography in the inscription,

Mechanic.
Inventor.
Manufacturer.
Publicist.

Apart from the personality of the subject of the testimonial, we trust that you will accept it as representing in a slight measure a grateful feeling on the part of the members of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association and their guests in attendance at the Sixty-third Meeting, and also the sentiment of appreciation of this great textile institution, in the hope that its work may continue in the instruction which it is giving to the rising generation, in order that the range and standard of American textile manufacturing may continue to improve.

Mr. CHARLES H. HARDING of the Board of Trustees, accepted the gift on the part of the Museum.

Probably the first conscious function on the part of the human being is the acceptance of gifts; it may be done awkwardly, but it is likely to be positive and without restraint. Most people hope that, sooner or later, with abundant practice, they may, if they live long enough, graciously receive even the smallest gifts. But you bring us, Mr. SECRETARY WOODBURY, a gift that is unique, and that will therefore fill a large historical place; and proud as we are that you have chosen this our school as its resting place, I do most heartily accept it for our Board of Trustees, our Institution and the City of Philadelphia; and I beg you to believe that there is nothing wanting in our appreciation, however we may lack in its gracious expression.

That your Association should have been so impressed at your meeting here last October as to pass those resolutions, so carefully and skilfully drawn, has been to us a matter of great gratification; and that you select the work of this school, as the thing in Philadelphia to be honored by this remarkable memorial of your visit is an additional matter of pride. And if you shall go on, in the spirit of your resolution that specifies such a school to be a "matter of the first importance", to your own Association: and shall found, promote, or foster any such thoroughly good and complete establishment in your own part of the country, we shall welcome it as an ally, rather than as a rival. Too long, indeed, was the Board of Trustees, this Faculty, this Associate Committee of Women, engaged in a work that was practically solitary in the United States; a work in which they have had all the struggle, all the weariness, all the uncertainty of future, that belongs to any great pioneer enterprise.

In another resolution, your Association declared "that to no more worthy object could there be devoted public funds, private munificence, or the power that comes from association" than the interests of such an institution. There is great keenness of discrimination in the order of association, for the ends in view, that has thus named the three great influences upon which alone

such work depends for support and success; and it is right that the order should be "public funds, private munificence, and the power that comes from association". The work begun in a small way years ago, was, especially for the textile department, first the power that come from association; and then came the aid of private munificence. This building in which you find us to-day is largely ours, because of the handsome "private munificence" of one of Philadelphia's most successful and distinguished manufacturers, Mr. WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN. Everywhere you will find throughout the rooms here, gifts of machinery, models, and other applicances from "private munificance". Of public funds the institution has had but a meager and uncertain share. But we hope the day is not far distant when all education shall be regarded alike; that is, that the elementary branches of every kind of education ought to be a charge upon the public funds, with higher education depending in a measure upon the same support, largely assisted, however, by private munificence and specific pursuit of following technical education cared for by the "power that comes from association."

You have chosen this school for the place of honor to which to entrust the care of this handsome bust of your distinguished member; and as I have said, you have hereby given a unique position to both. Some may think it is a far call from the Parthenon and Westminster Abbey to the halls of the school of Industrial Art. And I can imagine that hereafter people who go through those rooms, naming as they pass, portraits, pictures, and busts of musicians, poets, literati and warriors, may stop before this bust, asking "who is this, and what was he that I do not know or do not recall the face"? It is a proud omen for the rising honor that belongs to the skilful man that ministers to the cheap, beautiful, and plentiful supply of the second general need of the race (clothing, food being the first) that a hall is proud to receive this first of such monuments. And it is fitting that you should have chosen for this first erection, the bust of a man who represents specially the power of thought as applied to his industry.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE
PHILADELPHIA
TEXTILE SCHOOL
IN COMMEMORATION OF
THE SIXTY THIRD MEETING
OF THE NEW ENGLAND
COTTON MANUFACTURERS
ASSOCIATION
OCTOBER 1901

Such a man, whose intentions and improvement constantly keep a thorn in the side of all manufacturing industry, by presenting what compels the installatfon of new machinery and methods, is a most useful factor in the promoting of the two great ends so desirable in manufacturing, "increase of production and lessening of cost".

In the days to come many a student, in passing by this bust, will take from it encouragement and stimulus in the thought that work well done for humanity in even these plain and peaceful lines taught in this school, will receive the like proud and fitting recognition, as does the life spent in devotion to literature, fine arts, statesmanship or war. In the name of our board and school, and our city, Mr. Secretary, I again heartily thank your Association for the distinguished mark of your kindly remembrance, and your esteem you confer upon us to-day.

ADDRESS BY COLONEL ALBERT CLARKE,

Secretary of the Home Market Club of Boston.

It is fitting that in the great manufacturing city of Philadelphia there should be placed a permanent memorial of one of the great manufacturers of New England. It is suitable that here, where BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and MATTHEW CAREY laid broad and deep the foundations of unexampled national prosperity, there should come as a permanent guest the bronze presentment of one who profited by their teachings and did more than most others to disseminate them. Here this mute but speaking witness finds illustrious company in the invisible presence of HENRY CHARLES CAREY, SAMUEL ELDER, WM. D. KELLEY and SAMUEL J. RANDALL, and in the visible presence of HENRY CAREY BAIRD, JAMES M. SWANK, THEODORE C. SEARCH, CHARLES EMORY SMITH and CHARLES HEBER CLARK, all of whom have long stood in the front ranks of the promoters and defenders of a national economic policy.

GEORGE DRAPER was a good example of the fruitage of "Poor Richard's" maxims. He made his fortune and made

his mark. Born in Weston, Massachusetts, in 1817, and reared upon a farm, his college was the district school, and his athletic field the wood lot and the corn field. Having a mechanical turn at the age of fifteen, he took a position under his older brother in the weaving department of the cotton mill at North Uxbridge. He mastered every detail of the processes in all departments of the mill and was soon appointed overseer in one of the largest of the fine cotton mills of the country, at Three Rivers, Mass. There he made his first invention, which was of an improvement in a temple for weaving that had been invented by his father.

In 1839, owing to a general depression in manufacturing business, caused by the progressive reduction in duties in CLAY'S Compromise Tariff, an illustration of the Latin proverb, *facilis descensus averni est*, he was thrown out of employment as were most of the skilled operators of New England. After looking vainly for work as an overseer or superintendent, and having consumed his small savings and incurred a debt of several hundred dollars, he finally courageously and gladly accepted a position as an operative in Lowell, at the remuneration of five dollars a week. This experience convinced him of the advantage to laboring men of a protective tariff, and he never ceased to study the subject and to impress his views upon his associates.

Soon after the improved tariff of 1842 went into operation, he again became an overseer, the next year a designer, two years later superintendent of one of the mills of the Otis Company at Ware, and soon manager of the entire concern.

In 1853 he removed to Hopedale, which was his home during the remainder of his life, and in partnership with his brother laid the foundations of what has long been one of the largest cotton machinery manufactories in the world. Uninterrupted prosperity attended the business. Upon the retirement of his brother in 1868, he took into partnership his eldest son WILLIAM FRANKLIN DRAPER, who had returned from the Civil War with the scars of two severe wounds, and with the rank of brigadier general, and who is now United States Ambassador to Italy; later his other sons GEORGE A. and EBEN S. became partners,

all of them emulating the example of their father in study, in industry, and in sterling business qualities. Subsequently two grandsons became partners, and recently the partnership has been changed to a corporation, admitting some of the long time competent and faithful employees. It is the proud boast of this establishment that it never had a labor difficulty, that its paper never went to protest, that it never had to take back or deduct from the price of a machine because of any defect in its construction, and that the inventions of its members, or of others which it promoted, have reduced the cost to mankind by more than one-half.

Among GEORGE DRAPER'S inventions were devices for self-acting temples, eveners for railways heads, parallel motions for looms, self-lubricating bearings for spindles, and warpers for beaming yarn. The first great improvement in spindles was invented by J. HERBERT SAWYER, of Lowell, in 1871. The next was by F. J. RABBETH, of Pawtucket, in 1878. These were the foundations for many further improvements by the DRAPERS until 1893, when General DRAPER, in an historical address at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, summed up their economic value to the world, that is, their saving in the cost of production, as equivalent to more than fifty millions of dollars in ten years.

Since then the company has added to its marvellous devices an automatic stop for looms when the warp thread breaks, and an automatic shift of the bobbin when the thread runs out, without stopping the loom. These two reduce the cost of weaving some 50 per cent., and are rapidly coming into general use for plain goods.

GEORGE DRAPER is recorded on this monument as a publicist. He was that indeed, and yet probably no other publicist ever personally wrote or published so little as he did. It was nearly all during the closing years of his life, after he had thrown off many business cares, but I do not doubt that if he had not suddenly been taken away in June, 1887, he would have produced something far more comprehensive and permanent than the newspaper articles and pamphlets upon protection which he

had begun to turn out. But he did far more than he could ever have done with his own pen. He so impressed upon some of his business acquaintances the need of popular education in the principles and working of protection, and of the importance of continued and permanent work in that direction, that a few months before his sudden decease they formed the Home Market Club and he became its first president. The club was chartered under the laws of Massachusetts, and on Mr. DRAPER'S suggestion it adopted the motto "American wages for American workmen, American markets for the American people; protection for American houses". The motto, however, did not circumscribe its policy. It has always favored all such trade with foreign countries as can be carried on to mutual advantage. Though called a "club" it is rather an economic association, for it maintains only a business office in Boston, and has no social functions except to give annual dinners, and these are more educative than social, for they bring together the largest gatherings of solid men ever assembled in the United States for a similar purpose, and are graced by the presence and oratory of the nation's most famous statesmen. The real work of the club, however, is upon lines laid down for it by Mr. DRAPER, in keeping a bureau of information on every phase of the great tariff question, furnishing such information free of cost to all inquirers in all parts of the country, and the investigation of political science and the disseminating of correct ideas upon the same. In fulfilling this last mentioned purpose it has, during the ten years of its existence, circulated throughout this country the equivalent of nearly one hundred million pamphlet pages of good literature in favor of protection and honest money. It is not endowed. It depends entirely upon the voluntary and usually small contributions of its members, but it is the largest association of its kind in the world, and it never pleads or presses for support. Its monthly journal, *The Home Market Bulletin*, is now found in nearly all the great libraries, in the offices of newspapers and of business men, and in the houses of mechanics and farmers in almost every State.

It was in founding that institution that GEORGE DRAPER did

the most to earn the title of publicist, and yet whoever reads his writings sees that he possessed the qualities which would have made him famous had not his work in this line been cut off untimely. A few brief extracts will best show the quality of his thought and the lucidity and directness of his style. The leading free trade organ in New England is the *Boston Herald*, and that paper has continually sought to prejudice the people against the "protected industries". In a letter to the *Commercial Bulletin*, Mr. DRAPER made the point that many industries enjoy a national protection which is greater than any protection which can be afforded by a tariff, and he said:

"I will mention some wholly protected industries. For one, take a daily newspaper, say the *Boston Herald*. That is more completely protected against foreign competition than any article can be by custom duties as the laws are administered. The ocean is an insuperable barrier to printing any paper in a foreign country and sending it to Boston in time to give the earliest local as well as general news. Now I claim that the publishing of that journal is a wholly protected industry, and that any industry which can be interfered with by importations from abroad, or which depends upon tariff duties to wholly or partially prevent such importations from abroad, is less protected than the *Boston Herald* establishment".

Why the wholly protected cryout against protection to others in the interests of common prosperity? Let anyone draw the lines between the wholly and partially protected industries and he will see that those who are not protected by law are better protected by natural causes.

The most dangerous free trade agitation in recent years took the form of a demand for free raw materials. Mr. DRAPER was one of the first to denounce it to his fellow manufacturers as unjust, illogical, and short-sighted. He said, "I am not engaged in either the manufacture of iron or steel; but the manufacturing concerns I am largely interested in buy and use thousands of tons a year. I do not, for one, desire to have the duty reduced on iron and steel, because I believe it is for the best interests of the people of this country to keep and supply

our own markets for such material; and when any amount is imported, it shows that our manufacturers have no monopoly of the business, and that home competition will prevent too high prices. Protectionists, or those who want the American market for the American people, must stand together or fall separately. I have no sympathy for those who want protection for their own industry at the expense of other industries as necessary as their own. By protecting our own market we promote diversified industry, and create and maintain a demand for skilled labor, which, in turn, calls for increase in all kinds of labor; and the effect of holding our own market, imperfectly, even, has been to make this the best market for skilled labor in the world."

To counteract the evil and dangerous prejudices which political demagogues endeavor to create against capital and to show the vast importance of constant and remunerative employment for the people, Mr. DRAPER wrote this true and philosophic paragraph:

"Accumulated wealth of the country is certainly a great boon in many ways; but the accumulation of property that is being consumed in a given community is vastly more important. The day's work of a nation is of vastly more importance to the statesman than the accumulated wealth of a country — our country, at any rate. I am confident that when business is good and the people fully employed, they will earn as much probably in two years, certainly in three years, as all the accumulated wealth of the country. My experience teaches me that the more industrious a nation is, the better educated, the more moral and thrifty it will be. If I am right in this, then the principal object of statesmanship should be to so legislate as to promote the greatest amount of protective industry among the people."

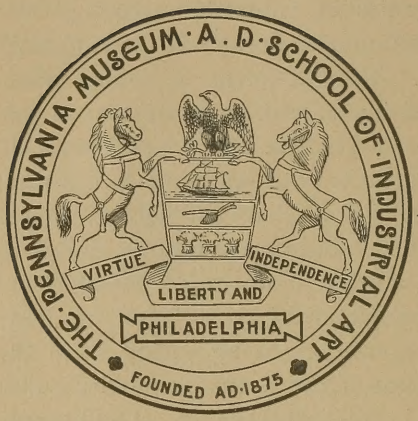
Mr. DRAPER was not only a worker, a great captain of industry, an economist and an organizer whose plans work out results after he is at rest, but he was a kind-hearted and benevolent man, a public spirited citizen and a patriot. He aided his employees to acquire beautiful homes of their own. He took pride in his village and gave it one of the finest town halls in the common-

wealth. Before the civil war he was an abolitionist, a co-worker with GARRISON and PHILLIPS, with GARRETT SMITH of New York and with ROBERT PURVIS of this city, whose death yesterday, we mourn to-day. After the war broke out he organized and equipped several companies of volunteers, paying their early expenses, bestowing gifts upon the men and looking after the comfort of their families. Though never accepting office, excepting possibly in town affairs, he took an active part in politics and sometimes went as a delegate to conventions. He held that it was treason to neglect to vote and he never hesitated to espouse an unpopular cause if he believed it right. He was a total abstainer from liquor and tobacco, a Unitarian in faith, a friend of every worthy cause, a noble and strong character, and the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association has done the youth of Philadelphia a great service by giving them the inspiration of his life in the form of the bronze reminder and it is most appropriately placed in this institution of art and textile instruction, which is leading the procession in our national march to higher industrial success.

Forever may it remain here as a monument of what personal character, high endeavor, and lofty public spirit can do in a great free country of unequaled opportunities and of the best incentives to real success and the fame of a good influence that remains.

The audience then assembled in the rotunda of the building, where the testimonial was unveiled by Mrs. E. D. GILLESPIE, of Philadelphia, on behalf of the Woman's Auxiliary Committee, who made an address, largely referring to manufactures among her New England ancestry of five generations ago, and to the example and encouragement which would be afforded to the students of the school by this testimonial.

After the ceremonies, those present were conducted through the Textile School.



THE PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM

AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART,

PHILADELPHIA.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, held April 14, 1898, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the presentation to this institution of a bust of GEORGE DRAPER, of Massachusetts, by the members of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, indicating, as it does, a desire to associate the memory of a distinguished citizen with the work of this School of Industrial Art, is gratifying in the extreme.

Resolved, that the sincere thanks of the Officers and Trustees are hereby extended to the members of the above Association for their graceful and significant gift.

DALTON DOW,

Secretary.

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OCTOBER, 1897.

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